The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 341.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1736.

NO people upon earth are ſo infamouſly diſtinguiſhed for Swearing, whether common or political, as the Engliſh. This abominable wickedneſs has rendered them objects of contempt and ridicule in all foreign countries; where they are generally deſcribed and named by their favourite Oaths; and there is great reaſon to believe, that this habit of common Swearing is derived from the contempt which the frequent taking of ſtate Oaths has created amongſt us. For it is too notorious, that the repeated Swearing, required by law in all branches of the Conſtitution, has taken away the terror and awe, that ſhould naturally accompany an Oath, which is a religious act of the greateſt ſolemnity that a Chriſtian can perform, except the receiving of the Holy Communion.

Of this, we have daily inſtances in the Courts of Juſtice, where ſuch witneſſes as are unacquainted with the traffick of Swearing, are obſerved to tremble at the apprehenſions of it; tho' they are not conſcious of any guilt, nor have any intentions, but ſuch as are conformable to truth. —— But time and habit remove all thoſe ſqueamiſh diſorders; and we daily obſerve the indifference, or rather the aſſurance of thoſe, who are frequently obliged to take the State Oaths, which are, indeed, conſidered with no other reverence, than mere ſtate ceremonies.

I acknowledge my ſelf ſo little skilled in this trade of political Swearing, that I could never even gueſs at the motives, for the members taking the Oaths every ſeſſion of parliament, and upon every new promotion. For our fore-fathers never took the Oath of allegiance but once; which was thought of old to produce the ſame effect, as if it had been taken every day.

I will not inſiſt on the affront to Almighty God, by a repeated and unneceſſary invocation of his holy name, which the Jews durſt not mention, except on the moſt ſolemn and important occaſions; but which among Chriſtians is continually mentioned upon the moſt trivial; ſcarce any thing paſſing in Courts of judicature without *Affidavits*, which are required even in the trifling caſe of ſerving a *ſubpæna*.

Should I take a ſurvey of the abuſes of Swearing in all the publick Offices, the Cuſtom-houſe, and other places, I ſhould ſwell this Diſcourſe to an exorbitant ſize; it may however be proper to preſent the reader with a few inſtances.

Every maſter of a ſhip, upon coming into port, is obliged by act of parliament, to ſwear to the quantity and quality of the cargoe; and it is the general opinion, that there is not one maſter in a thouſand, but is perjur'd on that occaſion; ſo that a Cuſtom-houſe Oath is grown into a proverb, which inſinuates nothing leſs than Perjury.

The Church-wardens Oath is pretty much of the ſame complexion. They are ſworn *well and truely to execute the office of Church-wardens, within their reſpective pariſhes, according to articles then delivered to them, and faithfully to preſent every perſon that has committed any offence, or omitted any duty therein mentioned, to the beſt of their knowledge.* —— By virtue of this Oath, they are bound to preſent all *that being of the age of ſixteen, do not receive the bleſſed Sacrament, three times in the year at leaſt; all that do not come to church on Lord's days, and that do not come at the beginning of prayers; and all that do not obſerve to kneel and ſtand up, as the Rubrick does direct, during the whole time of divine ſervice.* —— One might well imagine, that the words, as well as the ſcope of this Oath are obvious enough. It is certain however, that it has no more regard payed to it, than is uſually payed to a Cuſtom-houſe Oath. For no one has ever heard of any preſentments upon ſuch omiſſions; nor indeed do Church-wardens think themſelves under any obligation of conſcience, to comply with them, tho' it is manifeſtly the end of their Oath that they ſhould; ſo that their parole would be as effectual, and prevent at the ſame time, the moſt palpable perjury.

There is much of this unneceſſary Swearing in Courts-Baron, and other inferior juriſdictions.

But it is ſtill more ſurpriſing, that the ſame dangerous practice ſhould prevail in the Univerſities, the ſeats of the Muſes. —— It is a melancholy conſideration, that a ſtudent cannot paſs through an Academic education, without a ſtring of Oaths, which are almoſt impoſſible to be performed. But there is nothing to be done in theſe celebrated ſchools, without Swearing; there can be no admiſſion into any College or Hall without an Oath; no matriculation without an Oath, and ſubſcriptions; no promotion to any degree without Swearing. not only for the candidates themſelves, but for other ſcholars in their behalf, who are obliged to aſſert, that the perſons to be preſented, are fit for ſuch and ſuch degrees, as well on the ſcore of erudition, as manners. Whether ſo much Swearing is not a dangerous way of initiating youth into the world; and whether learning cannot be acquired without Oaths that are never intended to be kept; we muſt ſubmit to the determination of the learned.

But nothing can give us a more ſhocking idea of the contempt of Oaths, than the behaviour of the people in the year 1723, when it was thought convenient, for ſome political reaſons, to ſet them a Swearing. Whether it was the meaning of the Legiſlators to have the whole body of the people compriz'd in the Act, may afford matter for controverſy; but this we may affirm, that it was underſtood in that ſenſe, and the terror of the numerous penalties and diſabilities for neglecting to take the Oath within the time preſcribed, was ſo univerſal, that perſons in the moſt abject and obſcure ſtations of life, crowded to the Quarter-ſeſſions in all parts of the kingdom. At each of thoſe was a rendezvous of perſons of both ſexes, and almoſt of all ages and conditions, of the lame and the blind, of idiots and lunaticks: there being no exception in the Act in favour of perſons under any infirmities either of body or mind. —— This was the ſtate of that melancholy affair; for the truth of which I may appeal to the whole nation. But what can never be enough regretted, is, that this general Swearing was performed with ſo little deliberation or decorum, that, on the contrary, it was a ſubject of mirth and ridicule, the people marching in troops with the ſame air and levity, that is generally obſerved in thoſe who frequent publick ſhews.

It may perhaps be objected, that Law-makers are not chargeable with the indecent behaviour of thoſe that take Oaths. But I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that thoſe who are veſted with that high power, muſt be always ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with the genius and byaſs of the people under their guardianſhip; a thorough inſight into human nature, the paſſions and weakneſs of mankind; and in that light, we muſt imagine them to be well apprized of the contempt that generally accompanies the moſt ſacred duties of Religion, when they are notoriouſly proſtituted to ſervile and temporary ends. It was for that reaſon, that all the wiſe Law-givers of antiquity, made it their principal care to inſpire their people with the moſt awful ſentiments concerning oaths, looking upon them, very juſtly, as the ſtrongeſt barriers againſt the wicked deſigns of profligate men. And it is juſtly to be apprehended, that the nation, where they are become the objects of wit and raillery, is haſtening to its grand climacteric.

* The School-men, according to the Rule lay'd down by the Prophet, tell us, that a lawful Oath muſt have three concomitants, *Juſtice, Judgement, and Truth*; and that every Oath taken without due caution and deliberation wants all of them. —— What then muſt we neceſſarily think of vaſt numbers of thoſe, who take our ſtate Oaths and Declarations, who never allow themſelves any time to examine, whether they are either *juſt* or *true*; nay, I may venture to ſay, ſcarce ever read, or heard them read, till the time of ſwallowing. Is it not amazing, that ſuch practices ſhould be not only tolerated, but incouraged in a Chriſtian country, in a Proteſtant nation, which boaſts of having the moſt pure and Apoſtolick Religion in the world? That conſciencious and well-meaning perſons ſhould be expoſed to great inconveniencies and hardſhips, for not ſwearing by rote, and invoking the tremendous name of God, in confirmation of the truth, or of their own belief of things, which are either out of the ſphere of their knowledge, or are in themſelves at leaſt very dubious and uncertain?

Political Swearing was little known to our anceſtors: the following Oath was looked upon by them as a competent ſecurity and pledge of the ſubjects loyalty. It wants no apology; except on the ſcore of the obſoleteneſs of the language, which may probably give ſome offence to the nice ears of the preſent generation. *Hear ye, that I A. B. do ſwear, that from this day forward, I will be true, and faithful to our ſovereign Lord the King, and his heirs, and truth and faith bear of life, and member and terrene honour, and I will neither know, nor hear of any damage intended unto him, that I will not defend.*

The form of this Oath has undergone ſome parliamentary changes; but it agrees in ſubſtance with that now in faſhion, which is in theſe words. *I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majeſty King George.* —— The terms of this Oath are ſo clear and intelligible, that they want no explanatory notes; every one that has the uſe of his underſtanding will readily comprehend them. But our other modern ſtate Oaths and Declarations ſtand in need of large Commentaries; and he who would be thoroughly skill'd in them, muſt be no ſmall Caſuiſt.

All Divines and Civilians are unanimous, that the ſubject matter of an Oath ſhould be confined within the verge of human knowledge, and human power: but it is to be queſtioned, whether ſome articles in our ſtate Oaths or Declarations, can ever be known in this life, without revelation, or a ſpirit of prophecy, or performed without ſupernatural abilities.

That all ſtate Oaths are the product of human invention, is a truth which cannot be controverted; they are, indeed, of a very modern date, and have all been proſtituted to ſervile ends and purpoſes. They are the natural offſpring of diviſions in principles of Religion and Government. When one party is in poſſeſſion of power, they ſet all engines at work to ſecure themſelves by ſuch teſts and qualifications, as muſt gravel or ſuppreſs their adverſaries.

In the debates about the Teſt Act, before it paſſed, it was urged by the Marquis of *Halifax*, 'That Oaths are 'no ſecurity to any ſtate; no man, ſays he, would ever ſleep 'with open doors, or unlock his treaſure or plate, ſhould 'all the town be ſworn not to rob him: ſo that the uſe 'of multiplying Oaths, had been moſt commonly to ex-'clude or diſturb ſome honeſt conſciencious men, who 'would never have prejudiced the Government. The 'Oath impoſed by the Bill contains theſe Clauſes; the 'two former aſſertory and the laſt promiſſory. Is it not 'worthy of the conſideration of the Biſhops, to exa-'mine, whether aſſertory Oaths, which were properly 'appointed to give teſtimony of a matter of fact, where-'of a man is capable to be fully aſſured by the evidence 'of his ſenſes, can lawfully be made uſe of to confirm 'or invalidate *doctrinal* propoſitions; and whether that 'legiſlative power, which impoſes ſuch an Oath, doth 'not neceſſarily aſſume to itſelf an infallibility. And as 'for promiſſory Oaths it is hoped, thoſe learned Prelates 'will conſider the opinion of * GROTIUS, who ſeems to 'make it clear, that ſuch Oaths are forbidden by our Sa-'viour in the † Goſpel; and whether it would not become 'the fathers of the church, when they have well weigh'd 'that and other places of the New Teſtament, to be 'more tender of multiplying Oaths, than hitherto the 'great men of the church have been?'

Amongſt the many other pernicious effects of ſuch party Oaths, it is not the leaſt, that they eſtabliſh a dangerous preſident in the nation. For ſhould it be the fate of the party that impoſes them to be overthrown, as it has often happened, they muſt naturally expect the ſame meaſure from their opponents, whoſe lot it is to exchange places with them. So that from ſuch ſhameful and unchriſtian practices, we can expect nothing but political Swearing and Teſts, which is a ſtrange method of propagating the Proteſtant Religion.

Should we take a ſurvey of all other nations, we ſhall diſcover no footſteps of any other Oaths, but thoſe of fidelity, Oaths of office, and ſuch as are adminiſtered in Courts of Juſtice, for the ſupport or manifeſtation of truth or facts.

There were no Juramental Teſts among the people of God, tho' none were ever more jealous of their religion, or more watchful of ſtrangers and proſelytes. And when after the death of SOLOMON, the kingdom of Iſrael was ſet up againſt that of Judah, and altar erected againſt altar, there were even then no trying Oaths invented on either ſide, tho' they were animated with the greateſt rancour and hatred againſt each other.

There was no publick Oath eſtabliſhed amongſt the Romans, but the military Oath, which in ſome meaſure may be called an Oath of fidelity.

* *Thom. Aqu. Art.* 3. *Jer.* iv. 2.

* *De jure belli, &c. Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 13. [illegible]

Ecclesiastical History furnishes us with no examples of that cast. After the church was torn in pieces by the Arian Heresy. There were, indeed, Creeds and Confessions enjoined, but those contained nothing but matters of doctrine, without any mixture of temporal affairs; nor were these *Creeds* or *Confessions* established by Oaths.

But to come nearer to our own times, when the Reformation was set on foot, and the northern parts of the world so miserably divided on the score of Religion, there were no other expedients invented, but *Confessions*, or *Articles:* and I may venture to affirm, that the Oath of Supremacy was the first Test Oath that was ever established by Law in any Christian country.

There are no Test Oaths in any other Protestant Country in Europe, nor any other State Oath, but that of Fidelity; tho' I am persuaded, it must be acknowledged, they have the interest of religion as much at heart as we; so that I may say, Test Oaths are all of our own proper manufacture.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DP. *Daily Post.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiser.*
LP. *London Daily Post.*
G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
LE. *London Evening Post.*

THURSDAY, *July* 1. The right hon. the Lord Walpole has appointed Mr. Slate to be Clerk of the Declaration office in the Pells, in the room of Mr. Geo. Bryers deceas'd. *DA. G.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint Mr. Edw. Masters to be master-smith of the King's yard at Portsmouth. *DA.*

Yesterday a handsome entertainment was given at Charlton in Wiltshire to the threshers there, by the Lord Visc. Palmerston, who' has given money to purchase a piece of land, the produce of which is to be laid out in an annual entertainment on June 30th for ever, in commemoration of Steph. Duck, who was thresher at that place. *LP.*

Yesterday at the quarter sessions for Southwark, one Will. Sopp, a carman, was fin'd 2 guineas for assaulting and whipping a gentleman. *DP.*

Died, last week, at Moulsey, in his 21st year, Will. Bradford, Esq; a gentleman of 800 l. per ann. *DP.* —— On tuesday, at Clapham, in his 53d year, Mr. Hen. Holmes, an eminent West-India merchant. *DA.*

Last sunday se'nnight. Cha. Sommers, Esq; of Kirby in Yorkshire, was found drowned in one of his fish-ponds. —— On monday Mr. Furnell, an eminent wine-merchant, going to embark on board a ship at Gravelend, was drown'd by the oversetting of the boat. *DP.*

A few days since, an eminent clothier at Burton upon Trent, being in a high fever, sent out his nurse on an errand, then run out of doors, and jump'd into a well. *DP.* —— On saturday a person well dress'd was found hanging on a tree in Bishop's-wood between Highgate and Hampstead, suppos'd to have been there some months, his cloaths being shrivell'd up by the weather, his eyes pick'd out of his head, and several parts of his body eaten in a loathsome manner. He had 3 guineas 16 s. and a watch in his pockets. *DA.* —— *It seems more probable, that the* several parts *which remained* uneaten *appeared* in a loathsome manner.

On tuesday evening one Mrs. Cole, living in Old Palace-yard, Westm. having soused some mackrel, &c. went out and left 2 children at home, one about 4 years old, and the other about 3, who got to the same, and in eating them were both choak'd, &c. —— A woman was trampled to death on Holloway mount, near Hog-lane, among the crowd assembled there to see the military atchievemeuts of the Artillery company; one of whom had his arm wounded by his piece accidentally going off; on the sight of which, we hear, that several threw down their arms. *DA.* —— A boy about 12 was drown'd near Blackwall, as he was washing in the Thames. *DJ.*

FRIDAY, *July* 2. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Pierce Acourt, Esq; her Equerry, &c. *DJ. G.* —— And his royal highness the Prince, Jam. Beager, jun. to be table keeper to the Ladies of the bed- h..mber attending her royal highness the Princess. *DJ.*

On tuesday Mr. Tho. Winbush was sworn in garbler of this city. *DA.*

On monday a reverend divine, accompanied by a gentleman, went to several goals, and discharged 12 prisoners for debt, each debt not exceeding the sum of 10 l. *DJ.*

Yesterday Sir Wolstan Dixie's council shew'd cause, in the Court of King's-bench, why a new tryal should not be had for Mrs. Eliz. Barker, when the Court discharg'd the Rule, &c. *LP. DA.* —— Judgment was given against Mrs. Thomas, for keeping a disorderly house in Denmark court in the Strand, viz. to be imprisoned for one year, and to find sureties for her good behaviour for 7 more. *DA. DP. G.*

We hear Sir Geo. Markham, Bar. has left his real estate of 3000 l. per ann. and his fine library of books valued at 20,000 l. to the rev. Mr. Wilson, vicar of Newark upon Trent, and his personal estate, upwards of 100,000 l to Mr. Ogle his nephew. *G.*

Married last week, at Southampton, Gregory White of Chilton in Hampshire, Esq; to the relict of the late Edw. Cliffard, Esq; a fortune of 26,000 l. — On sunday, Phil. Atkinson, of Bromley, Esq; to Miss Tyler of Horsham in Sussex, a young Lady with a fortune of 6000 l. and 200 l. per ann. *G.* —— Yesterday at Richmond, Phil. Boulter of Newburgh in the isle of Anglesea, Esq; to Miss Norton, of Fourle near Lewes in Sussex. *DP.*

Died, some time since, Francis Wilbourne Weller, Esq; governor of Cape Coast-castle. *DA.* —— Last week, at his seat in Yorkshire, Sir Will. Ramsden, Bar. and is succeeded by his eldest son now Sir John. *DP.* —— On sunday. *G.* —— Went to bed, seemingly in good health, but died soon after. *DA.* —— On sunday, at Bowdley in Worcestershire, Allen Benson, Esq; possess'd of 3000 l. per ann. *G.*

On sunday a young man, apprentice to a waterman, was run down in his master's boat by some gentlemen in a pleasure-boat at Mortlack, and drown'd. *DJ.*

SATURDAY, *July* 3. This morning the right hon. Sir Rob. Walpole set out for Houghton-hall in Norfolk, where he will stay about 16 days. *DJ.*

The paragraph inserted in yesterday's *L. D. Post*, that Mr. Pickering and Mr. Morgan would be discharged from their recognizances, &c. is entirely groundless; we being assured there will be an Information filed against them this Term, for the violences and outrages committed in the Sardinian Minister's chapel. *G.*

On thursday night a duel was fought between 2 of her Majesty's pages, one of which is wounded in the side, tho' not dangerously; they quarrell'd about handing a Lady out of the Playhouse. *LP.*

Last sunday morning, during the time of divine service, a farmer's man, at Assden in Hampshire, shooting at a jackdaw on a barn, the powder set fire to the thatch, which burnt with such violence, that in the space of 2 hours the dwelling-house, barns and 2 stables with 14 horses, were destroyed: the damage is computed at 2000 l. *DP.* —— Mr. Hayter, a farmer at Stoke near Sutton, shot at a jack-daw upon a stack of corn, which took fire with 2 others, and were burnt with barns, stables, and 9 fine cart-horses. *DA.*

Yesterday one Sharp, a waterman at Bear-garden stairs, passing along the Strand, insolently snatch'd a handful of cherries from a poor woman's barrow, which occasion'd a quarrel, and he repeating his insolence, the woman stabb'd him with a knife in the back, in such a manner, that 'tis thought he can't recover. *DP.*

On monday at Owney in Buckinghamshire, there was so violent a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, that the like hath not been seen there for many years; 2 boys keeping cows on the common field, one was struck dead and the other speechless. *DA.*

Married, on thursday sevennight, Tho. Jones, Esq; to Miss Fanny Philips, a young Lady of great beauty and fortune, but more particularly eminent for that invaluable treasure, an unblemish'd reputation. *LP.*

Died yesterday, in Grosvenor-street, Tho. Pickford, of Hemsley in Yorkshire, Esq; possess'd of 4000 l. per ann. *DP.*

Yesterday morning the partner of Mr. Booth, a malt-distiller at Limehouse, was unfortunately drown'd as he was bathing in the Thames. *DA.*

MONDAY, *July* 5. Yesterday the rev. Dr. Heylin preach'd before her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, &c. and the rev. Dr. Blumer before the Duke of Cumberland, &c. *DJ.*

The King having reasons to be dissatisfied with his Hanoverian Minister Mr. Etffa, has recall'd him, and appointed Mr. de Haus to succeed him. *DA.*

On friday, at a court held at Bridewell-hospital, Mr. Tho. Cleaver was elected Porter's man. *DP.*

On saturday at a court of the Trinity Company held in Water-lane, Tower-street, Capt. Moulton was chosen an Elder Brother, in the room of Capt. Selby deceas'd. *DP.* — A court will be held in a few days, &c. *DJ. July* 7.

On wednesday the Rule against the Clergyman, mentioned in several News-Papers, for hiring a person to set fire to the Earl of Northampton's house, was discharg'd by the unanimous consent of the whole court. *DA.* —— The accusation appearing equally incredible, as it was malicious. *DP.*

Yesterday the scaffold, about 150 feet high, lately erected in the garden belonging to the Rose tavern at S. Mary le bone (from which the famous Italian was to fly down) was blown down: the damage is computed at near 300 l. *DP.* —— In heighth 135 feet. *LP.* —— Between 3 and 400 feet. *DA.*

Died on friday, at Kingston, in his 85th year, Rob. Graham, Esq; *DA.* —— On saturday, the right hon. Tho. Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. *DJ.* —— At Mereworth castle in Kent, after a long illness; and is succeeded in honour and estate by his only brother the Lord Catherlough. *DA.* —— *I wish* my brother *had told us what this* long illness *was: I am informed that it was the* gout; *for which his Lordship having taken* Drop and Pill, *fell into a* bloody flux, *and died like the late* Bishop of S. Asaph.

On saturday as two painters were passing under a balcony opposite to Somerset-house, it fell and bruised one of them Mr. Geo. Hunt, of Leather lane, who died yesterday, *DA.* —— Of Leicester-street. *LP.*

The same day Mrs. Marsh, a midwife, riding on a mare through hounsditch, a stone-horse leap'd upon the mare, threw the woman off, and a cart run over the side of her head, and kill'd her. *DA.*

On saturday night, about 10, a boat with 3 passengers overset near Cuckold's-point, and a man and boy were drown'd. *DJ.*

TUESDAY, *July* 6. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the right hon. the Earl of Crawford, to be Col. of his own regiment of foot, in the room of Gen. Tatton, deceas'd. *G.* —— To appoint Edw. Trelawny, Esq; to be governor of Jamaica. *DA.*

Yesterday Will. Baylis and Tho. Reynolds, concerned in the Gloucestershire riot and pulling down Ledbury turnpike, were try'd at the King's-bench bar, Westm. and found guilty, and next saturday are to receive sentence. *DP. G.* —— James Baylis. *DA.* —— Bayly *DJ.*

On saturday some officers of Excise receiv'd a letter of advice of a considerable cargo of uncustom'd goods being brought to town in the Rye waggon; but when they came, to their great mortification they found nothing but 2 old smugglers coming up to take the benefit of the act. *DP.*

We hear, that Mr. Sedgwick, the purser of the Godolphin, lately arriv'd from the East Indies, being walking with the surgeon, at Bengal, a tyger of a sudden surpriz'd them, seiz'd upon Mr. Sedgwick and carry'd him away. *DP.*

Yesterday near 100 officers belonging to the custom-house, took the oaths in the court of King's-bench, occasion'd by the clause in the late smuggling act. *DA.*

On friday, some surveyors of the Custom-house having seiz'd 14 anchors of brandy from a ship lately arriv'd in the river, were invited by some of the ships-crew to drink flip, when some persons unknown convey'd poison therein, and one of the gentlemen died on saturday, and another lies dangerously ill. The boatswain of the ship is gone off. *DA.*

A few days ago the wife of one John Colman, of Little Glenham in Suffolk, was deliver'd of a child with 2 heads, 4 ears, 4 eyes, 3 arms, one of which came out of his breast, 3 legs and feet, the middle foot having 6 toes, and the middle toe the longest. *DA.*

We hear from Leominster, that on friday se'nnight there fell hailstones 8 and 9 inches round, which at Stoke kill'd a goose and some pidgeons, broke a haymaker's head, and that at the same time a cow was struck dead by a flash of lightning at Bewdley. *DA.*

Died, on wednesday, of the small-pox, at Amsterdam, Mr. Moses Mendez de Costa, son to Mr. Mendez da Costa, a very eminent Jew merchant of this city. He was just marry'd to a young Lady of 30,000 l. fortune. — Yesterday at Kensington, in her 15th year, Miss Catharine Bridgen, an heiress. *DJ.*

On sunday, was found dead in his bed, at Clapham, Mr. Will. James, an eminent attorney of New-Inn. *DA.*

Yesterday Geo. Watson was executed at Tyburn. *DP. LP.* —— He behav'd himself very bold and impudent, without shewing any manner of concern. *DJ.*

WEDNESDAY, *July* 7. His Majesty has been pleased to grant a Commendam to Dr. Maddox, Lord Bishop of S. Asaph, to hold the Prebendary of Burry in the cathedral church of Chichester; the Archdeaconry of S. Asaph; the Rectory of Llandrines, and Sine Cure of Llanarmon in Yale. *DA.*

On thursday, in the Court of King's-bench, an officer to the Sheriff of Middlesex and his follower were found guilty, for assaulting a person whom they arrested, in a very cruel and barbarous manner. *LP.*

Married yesterday, at Clapham, the hon. Mr. Verney, to Miss Nichols, a beautiful young Lady with 25,000 l. *DA.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

THE following Piece is part of Mr. JOSEPH CLUTTON'S *Anſwer* to a *Letter* from Mr. WILLIAM WARD, publiſhed in the *Daily Advertiſer* of the 2d Inſtant, againſt Mr. CLUTTON'S *True and candid Relation of the good and bad Effects of* JOSHUA WARD'S *Pill and Drop*, &c. which, to uſe our Brother BUDGELL'S favourite expreſſion, *makes a great noiſe*.

Friend WARD,

SO long as thy *Letter* ſent to me, being only in writing, could be ſeen by none but thoſe to whom either Thou or I ſhould ſhew it, I did not *think* it needful, or even *proper*, to give myſelf the trouble of returning thee any *Anſwer*. But ſince Thou haſt publiſhed it to the world in a News-paper, common juſtice requires me to defend myſelf, in the ſame publick manner, againſt this odd medley of folly and malice.

The firſt Cavil thou raiſeſt is againſt thoſe words in the *Preface* to my late Book, *If any thing proves to be falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it*; 'where '(ſay'ſt thou) in plain terms you contradict yourſelf; for 'if the *Relation* you have given be *true and candid*, as 'in your Title-page you aſſert, how is it poſſible that 'any thing in it can prove to be *falſe?*' — This *contradiction*, the product only of thy Logic, is eaſily cleared up. The Title of my Book is *A true and candid relation of the good and bad Effects of Joſhua Ward's Pill and Drop, exhibited in ſixty-eight Caſes*, &c. Concerning which I declare in my *Preface*, 'As I will in 'no caſe relate any thing, which I don't believe to be 'true, ſo, on the other hand, if any thing proves to be 'falſe, I declare myſelf ready to acknowledge it. The 'Facts related I have partly been Eye and Ear-witneſs 'to; or received them upon very ſufficient Teſtimony.' The words *if any thing proves to be falſe*, cannot poſſibly be meant by me of any *Fact* to which I declare myſelf to have been an *Eye-witneſs*; in which indeed if any circumſtance ſhould *prove to be falſe*, my *Relation* of that *Fact* could not be *true and candid*. But as to thoſe *Facts* which I only heard related, or received in writing from others, whoſe *teſtimony* I thought *very ſufficient*; if any circumſtance, either trivial, or material, ſhould hereafter be found *falſe*, my *Relation* notwithſtanding would be *true and candid*, if delivered exactly as I myſelf had received it. There may be a *true and candid Relation* of a *Relation uncandid* and *falſe*; which I wonder ſhould ſeem a myſtery to One who pretends to be acquainted with *Euclid*. The *falſeneſs* and *uncandidneſs* is entirely imputable to the firſt *Relation*, and not at all to the faithful repetition of it. However, if thou canſt produce any one inſtance of *falſhood* in any of the *Caſes*, I promiſe to give thee a direct anſwer.

To thy obſervation on my words thou addeſt thus, 'From whence I can draw no other Concluſion, but that 'you imagine if your endeavours to impoſe upon the 'Queen and the Publick ſhould be diſcovered, your ma'king an acknowledgement thereof, will be ſufficient at'tonement for the **wickedneſs of your Intentions.**' A man leſs converſant with *Euclid*, if a little more charitable, would certainly have been able to *draw* ſome *other Concluſion* than this, which deſerves an Anſwer of another kind, at another time and place. Let this ſuffice at preſent, That had I been ever legally convicted of any *forgery*, or fled from the juſtice of my countrey; or had I, like ſome Quacks, of whom I have heard, under pretence of relieving and curing the poor, taken of the rich ſixty four thouſand three hundred times more than the prime coſt of my medicines, even tho' they did more hurt than good; I own, I might juſtly have been ſuſpected of *Endeavours to impoſe upon the Queen and the Publick*: but as none of thoſe Caſes, I thank God, have been mine, I ſhall humbly leave it to her Majeſty and the Publick, to form a judgment concerning the *wickedneſs* of my *intentions*, or of thoſe of my Antagoniſts.

The next Paragraph relates to my Account (pag. 16.) of meeting thee at my neighbour *Smith*'s; as to which thou ſay'ſt, 'You ſay, that when I came to Mr. Smith, 'you were informed my Brother was in a coach below, 'which he really was not; and I believe it would puzzle 'you much to find the perſon who gave you that Informati'on.'—Suppoſe, *he really was not* there, as thou ſay'ſt, how does this affect me, who only ſay that I was ſo *informed?* And ſuppoſe, either that *it would puzzle me, at this diſtance of time, to find the perſon who gave that information*; or that I would not diſcover him to thee, if I could find him; on either ſuppoſition, would the miſtake about thy *Brother* render my *Relation of the good and bad effects of his Pill and Drop* neither *true*, nor *candid?* But to undeceive thee, the perſon was my neighbour MASON the Surgeon, whom thou ſaweſt there with me.

As to the Circumſtances that follow, I believe thou haſt related them as near the matter, as can reaſonably be expected conſidering the length of time ſince, 'till thou comeſt to the *Juice of Lemon, and Salt of Wormwood*; to thy objection againſt which, thou falſly repreſents me as returning no anſwer, but immediately *taking a haſty leave*. Whereas, in anſwer to thy objection, I uſed ſome argument to make thee underſtand the nature of that *Juice* when neutralized with the Alkaly of the *Salt of Wormwood*, it being then a known Specifick for the inflammation of the ſtomach and guts, which was the Patient's Caſe, cauſed very evidently, in my opinion, by the excoriating quality of thy Brother's *Pills and Drop*. And I appeal to the Phyſicians of this city for the reaſonableneſs of the preſcription, both of the *Clyſter* and of the *Draught* which I ſent the Patient.

But I am much ſurprized at thy aſſertion and denial, which follow in theſe words. 'Upon which [my objecting to the Limon juice] 'you, Sir, and not I, as you 'have by miſtake ſet forth, *very ſhyly took a haſty leave*, 'and went away; which I can prove by Mr. Smith him'ſelf, and the concurrent Teſtimony of ſeveral Perſons 'that were in the room.'—This I ſay is abſolutely falſe: as to my neighbour *Smith*, he is too much intereſted in the affair of *Pill and Drop*, to be admitted as a competent witneſs; and to *the concurrent teſtimony of* the *ſeveral* other *perſons*, I may poſſibly have ſomewhat to ſay, when I know who they are.

In confirmation of thy ſtaying behind me, thou ſubjoineſt, 'I ſtaid ſome time after you were gone, and told Mr. 'Smith, who complained of a great pain in his ſide, that 'he muſt have it well rubb'd; but he ſaid he could not 'bear it; but I laid my hand upon him, and told him 'he muſt bear it, and I did rub it; and after I had rubb'd 'him a little, he ſaid he had eaſe.' ——— Hadſt thou troubled the publick with theſe *rubbing* circumſtances, only to prove that thou ſtaydſt behind me at neighbour Smith's, nothing could poſſibly be more ridiculouſly impertinent: for by the very ſame circumſtances, I ſhall preſently as ſtrongly prove, that I ſtayed after thee. But thy chief aim here was to inſinuate, that the patient's ailment was pleuretick, and that thy brother's medicines did not occaſion, but remove it. They don't uſe indeed to give a pain and ſwelling in the *ſide*, but in the *ſtomach and belly*, which they had done to Neighbour *Smith*'s, as related by me *pag.* 9. And I was ſtill in the room when thou talkedſt to him in a low voice; and I overheard the diſcourſe about *rubbing*, &c. juſt as thou relateſt it, excepting only that thou haſt ſubſtituted *ſide* inſtead of *ſtomach*

Thou proceedeſt, 'After which he took the Drop my 'Brother had ordered him.'—By *after which*, the reader will almoſt neceſſarily underſtand *immediately after which rubbing and eaſe*. But this was not ſo: for I ſaw thee giving directions to the good woman who attended the patient; and then in a *ſhy haſty* manner thou wenteſt out of the room, and after thou wert gone, I ſaw her put ſomewhat into a glaſs to give him; and then took my leave as related *pag.* 16. That this was thy Brother's *Drop* I cannot believe; it being highly improbable, that a perſon who was but juſt eaſed a little from ſuch violent pains, would ſo ſoon venture to take again that very preſcription which had occaſioned them. And I have been informed, that he took an oily draught that night, which was very proper to lubricate his excoriated ſtomach and bowels. My neighbour MASON, the Surgeon, was preſent with me all the time, and ſaw and heard what paſſed: and we both waited to ſpeak to thee after thou hadſt done with the patient, but thy *haſty* departure allowed us no opportunity.

The concluſion of this long ſentence, which to anſwer the more particularly and plainly, I have divided into three parts, is the moſt odd and ſurpriſing of all: 'Which gave him two or three plentiful Stools; and 'when I went to ſee him next morning, I found 'him up, and he walk'd about his room, and in a few 'days got abroad; which you, Mr. Clutton, very well 'know to be true, though you have been ſo diſingenu'ous as to give another Account of it.' —— If by *which* thou meaneſt all the particulars mentioned juſt before, and by *know knew*, (both which the ſenſe ſeems to require) then thy aſſertion is falſe as to three of them: for I *knew* nothing of the *plentiful ſtools*, of thy going *to ſee him next morning*, or of his *walking about his room*: I had heard indeed, that he *got abroad in a few days*. If thy meaning be, that I *now very well know* theſe things *to be true*, becauſe thou haſt in thy Letter told me them; I muſt declare, that I am ſo far from *knowing* them, that I do not ſo much as *believe* them *to be true* on that account. But be thy words, or thy meaning what they will, thy acculation is groundleſs, that I *have been ſo diſingenuous as to give another Account of it*. Of IT? Of what? if thou meaneſt of all the particulars, or of any one, it is equally falſe; ſince I have given no *Account* at all concerning any of them. I have faithfully related what I ſaw and heard at the houſe; and there my *Account* ends. *To be continued.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *July* 1. ——— *Vienna, June* 22. The garriſon of Aſoph marched all unarmed out of the place, towards the Black ſea. *DJ.* — My brother *not the* garriſon *it* out.

The report, that the Grand Signior had made peace with Kouli Kan is groundleſs. *DJ.*

FRIDAY, *July* 2. They have felt two ſhocks of an earthquake at Soiſſons in France, within three days, the the laſt on June 25, which cauſ'd ſeveral of the inhabitants to fly into the country. *DJ.*

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 1 4th. India, no Price. S. S. Trading Stock 99 7 8ths, a 100, for the Opening. Old Annuities 113 a 1 4th. New Annuities 112 3 4ths a 7 8ths, for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 105 1 4th, for the Opening. Million Bank 115. African 15. Royal Aſſurance 110 1 half. London Aſſurance 14 1 half a 5 8ths. New Bank Circulation 7 l 5 s. a 7 s. 6 d. Prem. South Sea Bonds 6 l. Prem. India ditto 6 l. 15 s. a 17 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 10 s. a 11 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 3 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Salt Tallies 4 a 6 1 4th. Prem. Emperor's Loan 118 1 half a 3 4ths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT THE
Foreign Brandy, Rum, and Arrack Cellars, under my Houſe on Ludgate-hill,
Are to be SOLD,

A Large Parcel of curious old Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum at 7 s. 6 d. per Gallon; but in no leſs Quantity than five Gallons, all under at 8 s. per Gallon.

A parcel of ſuperfine Batavia Arrack at 12 s. per Gallon.

All choice, genuine, and good as ever were imported, warranted entirely neat.

Punch made of the ſaid moſt excellent Brandies, Rum, and Arrack, to the greateſt perfection.

Buy and Sell for ready Money only.

*** THE PUBLICK having been pleaſed greatly to favour me with their Encouragement in my Undertaking, begun in the Year 1731, by reducing the price of a Gallon of Rum or Brandy made into PUNCH, from 24 s. to 16 s. and which by making it of the beſt of every Ingredient that Nature produc'd, or Money could purchaſe, and to ſo ſmall a Quantity as half a Quartern for 3 d. preſume to ſay I have obtain'd a general Approbation; I hereby return the Publick my humble and hearty Thanks for ſuch Favours, and do aſſure, that as the *Act for laying a Duty on all Spirituous Liquors ſold by Retale, and for the Licenſing the Retailers thereof*, takes place at Michaelmas next.

At that Time, at the perſuaſions of many Hundreds of my Cuſtomers, and in Gratitude to the Publick, *in humble Expectation of the ſhort Continuance of this Law, or ſo much of it as affects* PUNCH, (Wines being ſo generally and juſtly complained of, nor is it to be expected they will be prepared, or made any better, ſo long as this Act continues in Force, therefore to prevent, as much as in my power lies, the ill Conſequences attending the drinking of bad Wines) am determined to take out a Licence, and with all Submiſſion ſtrictly conform to the Law, and continue making PUNCH (hoping that many others will join with me in ſo publick a Service) at the following Prizes and Propoſitions, viz. a Gallon of Rum or Brandy made into PUNCH for 32 s. a Quart for 8 s. and ſo in proportion to half half a Quartern for 2 d. —— Care ſhall be taken to procure the Importation of ſuch fine ſtrong full flavour'd Brandy and Rum, as will make ſo much Sherbett into PUNCH, as ſhall be more in Quantity than Wine, or what is ſold for ſuch, for the ſame Money.

London Punch-houſe,
Ludgate-hill.

JA. ASHLEY.

To the LEARNED *and* CURIOUS.

A Gentleman is to be heard of at the Printer of this Paper, who teaches the *Art* of DECYPHERING, or Secret Writing, which has hitherto been lock'd up in the Cabinets of Princes, or their Miniſters; but will be found by Experience, to be of the greateſt *Advantage* in all the important Stations of Life.

This Day is Publiſhed,

MR. *JONES*'s Edition of HORACE, in Octa o. Price 5 s.

Sold by J. Brotherton, at the *Bible* in Cornhill; and J. Nourſe at Temple Bar; of whom the Subſcribers may have their Books.

This Day is publiſh'd,
(Price Six Pence)

TALE of a Tub bottled off and Mora-liz'd. Or an Heroi Comic Oration. With a Touch upon the Times.

Ridiculum acri
Fortius & melius magnas plerumque ſecat res.
Hor.
Ridentibus arridete. Id.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is publiſh'd,

A TREATISE on VIRTUE and HAPPINESS. The Second Edition.

Rectius hoc eſt
Hoc faciens vivam melius, ſic Dulcis Amicis
Occurram. —— —— —— Hor.

Printed for Jer. Batley and John Wood, at the Dove in Pater noſter Row.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd,

French Idioms, with the Engliſh adapted, deſign'd for the uſe of thoſe, who would ſpeak, or tranſlate from, that (almoſt) univerſal Language, with propriety, by *John Kelly*, of the Inner Temple, Eſq;

This Day is publiſh'd,
(*Beautifully printed in Quarto,*
Price 16 s. *Bound*)

MOSIS CHORENENSIS Hiſtoriæ Armeniacæ Libri tres. Accedit ejuſdem Scriptoris Epitome Geographiæ. Præmittitur Præfatio, quæ de Literatura, ac Verſione ſacra Armeniaca agit; Et ſubjicitur Appendix Literaturæ Armeniacæ; cum Indice abſolutiſſimo.

Armeniace ediderunt, Latine verterunt, Notiſque illuſtrarunt,

Gulielmus & Georgius, Gul. Whiſtoni Filii, Aulæ Clarenſis in Acad. Cantab. aliquandiu Alumni.

Londini: Apud Joannem Whiſtonum, Bibliopolam.

The Subſcribers to this Work are deſir'd to ſend their Receipts and ſecond payments of ſix Shillings, to Mr. Gyles, Bookſeller in Holborn, or J. Whiſton in Fleet ſtreet.

At which laſt place is juſt publiſh'd,

The primitive Euchariſt revived, in Anſwer to the plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament, &c. By William Whiſton, M. *A.* price 1 s. 6 d.

This Day is publiſh'd,
(Price Three Shillings and Six Pence)
In a Method entirely new,

OVID's TRISTIA. In Five Books.

For the Uſe of Schools.

By JOHN STIRLING, M. A.
And Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Gordon.

Alſo lately publiſh'd, by the ſame Author,

1. A. Perſii Flacci Satiræ, price 1 s. ſtitch'd.
2. P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica, price 1 s. ſtitch'd.
3. Catonis Diſticha Moralia, &c. price 9 d. ſtitch'd.
4. Phædri Auguſti Cæſaris Fabulæ, price 2 s. bound.
5. Corderii Centuria Selecta, price 2 s. bound.
6. Catechiſmus & Articuli Eccl. Angl. price 1 s. bound.
7. A ſhort Syſtem of Rhetoric, price 4 d. ſtitch'd.
8. A ſhort View of Engliſh Grammar, price 6 d. ſtitch'd.
9. Breviarium Grammaticæ, Exemplaribus ſcribendis adaptatum; or, the Rudiments of Grammar engrav'd on Copper-plates, for Copies, price 6 d.

Printed for the Author, and ſold by T. Aſtley, at the Roſe over-againſt the North Door of St. Paul's.

Of whom may be had,

1. The natural Method of Teaching, being the Accidence in Queſtions and Anſwers, explained, amended, and fitted to the Capacity of the loweſt Form. For the uſe of St. Paul's School. The Eighth Edition. By Samuel Hoadley, M. A. price 1 s. 6.

2. Thomæ Bennet, S. T. P. Grammatica Hebræa cum uberrima praxi in uſum Tironum, qui Linguam Hebræam abſque Præceptoris viva voce (idque in breviſſimo Temporis compendio) diſcere cupiunt. Accedit conſilium de Studio, præcipuarum linguarum Orientalium, Hebrææ ſcil. Chaldææ, Syræ, Samaritanæ, & Arabicæ, inſtituendo & efficiendo Editio tertia, Oct. &c. price 2 s. 6 d.

Juſt publiſh'd,
And ſold by R. Ware, *Bookſeller in* Amen-Corner.

THE BOOK of COMMON-PRAYER, in a neat 8vo. Vol. with the Epiſtles and Goſpels at large, with the ſame Letter as theſe three Words,

Let us pray,

Price 8 s. in Calf, 10 s. in Turkey Leather.

II. An Hiſtorical Narrative of the BIBLE. In two parts. The firſt treating of the Old Teſtament, with the various Hiſtories of the Lives and eminent Examples of the Patriarchs, Kings, and Prophets, &c. with many profitable and pious Inſtructions and Obſervations. Secondly, containing an Account of the Life and Travels of our bleſſed Saviour and his Apoſtles. With a Summary of the Matter, Doctrine, Scope, and divine Authority of all the Canonical Epiſtles, and an Explanation of ſeveral chief Heads in the myſterious Book of St. John's Revelation. By J. Hammond, D. D. and curiouſly adorned with Cuts, engrav'd by John Sturt, price 4 s. 6 d.

III. The Doctrine of the moſt holy and ever bleſſed Trinity, briefly ſtated and pro ed, with the Objections againſt it anſwered, in a ſummary View of the whole Controverſy; as it was delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, at the Lady Moyer's Lecture in 1729 and 1730. To which are added, Diſcourſes upon the parable of Dives and Lazarus. By *Joſeph Trapp*, D. D. price 4 s. 6 d.

IV. The whole Duty of a Chriſtian, by the Author of the Devout Communicant, price 1 s. 6 d.

Alſo a curious Field's Bible, Folio, with fine Cuts, in two Volumes, bound in Turkey Leather, price 20 l. And,

One on Imperial paper, three Volumes, with fine Cuts, price 30 l.

Likewiſe the greateſt Variety of all Sorts of Bibles, and Common-prayers, in ſeveral curious Bindings, with or without Cuts, by Wholeſale or Retale.

This Day is publiſh'd,

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

A Work intituled,

BIBLIOTHECA HISTORICO-SACRA; Being an Hiſtorical Account of ſacred Matters, or ſuch as relate to Religion, Ancient and Modern, Pagan, Jewiſh, Chriſtian, and Mahomedan; under the following Heads,

I. *Objects of religious Worſhip*, Deities, Idols, &c.
II. *Places of religious Worſhip*, Temples, Churches, Moſques, &c.
III. *Perſons dedicated to Religion*, Prieſts, Religious Orders, &c.
IV. *Times of religious Worſhip*, Faſts, Feſtivals, &c.
V. *Sacred Books*, and Writings, &c.
VI. *Sects*, Hereſies, Doctrines, Opinions, &c.
VII. *Rites*, Ceremonies, Utenſils, Habits, &c.

Alſo a View of the ſeveral Religions of the World, with Reſpect to the People, or Nations, profeſſing them. With a preliminary Diſcourſe on the Riſe and Progreſs of true and falſe Religion in all Ages of the World

The Whole compiled from the beſt Authorities, and digeſted into an alphabetical Order.

By THOMAS BROUGHTON, *A. M.*
Reader at the Temple Church.

CONDITIONS.

I. It is computed, that this Work will make one Volume in Folio, containing about 200 Sheets, which is propoſed at Three Half pence per Sheet, 12 s. 6 d. to be paid at Subſcribing, the Remainder on the Delivery.

II. The Book ſhall be printed on the ſame Paper and Letter as the Specimen annex'd to the Propoſals.

III. Several Sheets being already printed off, which may be ſeen, the Whole will be finiſh'd in about 12 Months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

IV. A Liſt of the Subſcribers will be printed before the Work, as Encouragers of this undertaking.

PROPOSALS, with a Specimen of the Work, are deliver'd gratis, and Subſcriptions taken in, by the Author; alſo by Stephen Auſten, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard, and by moſt Bookſellers in Town and Country.

Juſt Publiſhed,

In two neat Pocket Volumes,

THE Genuine WORKS in Verſe and Proſe of the Right Hon. George Granville, Lord Lanſdowne.

Printed for J. and R. Tonſon at Shakeſpeare's Head in the Strand; L. Gilliver and J. Clarke, at Homer's Head againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet ſtreet.

Where may be had, juſt publiſh'd,

Ignorami Lamentatio. Super Legis Communis Tranſlatione nem ex Latino in Anglicum, una cum Dedicatione ad Dulmannum & Præfacione ad Curteſium Lectorem. Cui adjicitur tam Equitum Civium & Burgenſium quam Lordorum Spiritualium & Temporalium in Ambabus Domibus Parliamenti Ignoramorum (ſiqui ſint) Gratia, price 1 s.

July 1. *began to be publiſh'd, from St. John's Gate as uſual,*

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Neatly printed on a fine Paper, and ſtitch'd in blue Covers,

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: For June, 1736.

Containing greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Book of the Kind and price.

I. Account of the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on the Bill for preventing the Retail of Spirituous Liquors, and Debates on fixing the Medium for replacing the Civil Liſt. Peers who voted for and againſt the Quakers Tythe Bill.

II. Original Letters and Diſſertations; (1) Hebræolus and R. Y's approbation of *A. P.* Specimen for a new Verſion of the Old Teſtament. (2) A Review of Ignoto's Letter concerning providence. (3.) To Luciana. (4.) Downfal of Rome foretold this Year.

III. Eſſays on various Subjects; viz. Downfal of Mother Gin. Antient and Modern Knowledge compar'd. Petition againſt the Severities of School Diſcipline. Of raſh Cenſure. Dr Waterland vindicated. The perſecuting Spirit of Presbytery.

IV. Curious Dedications; M. Voltaire's to the Marchioneſs of Chatelet; Stephen Duck's to the Queen; with an account of his firſt making Verſes.

V. Political points. The State of our Sugar Colonies. Policy of Scotland. Vaſt Increaſe of power in the Crown. Mr. Osborne's Notion of prerogative. Remarks on the Geneva act. Courtly Grub's Defence of it.

VI. Hiſtory. Vindicator of the antiquity of Scotland refuted. Abſtract from Hollingſhead concerning Dreſs in Q. Elizabeth's Reign.

VII. Poetry. Chriſtian Hero. Prize poems for a Gold Medal. Epiſtle to Damon and Delia, by R. Savage, Eſq; The Good Wife. Eleventh of June, &c.

VIII. Chronicle of Tranſactions, Foreign and Domeſtick.

IX. Liſt of Births, Marriages, Deaths, promotions, prices of Stocks, Bill of Mortality, Trials, &c.

X. Society for encouraging Learning.

XI. New Punch, not within the Gin Act.

XII. Letters from the Plantations.

XIII. Regiſter of Books.

XIV. Table of Contents.

Printed by E. Cave, at S. John's Gate, and ſold by the Bookſellers of Town and Country; of whom may be had any former Month, and complete Setts from the Year 1731.

Dr. NEWMAN's *Famous Anti-Venereal Pill.*

WHICH, to the Surprize of all that take it, cures all Degrees of the Venereal Diſeaſe; it ſpeedily removes pains in the Head, Arms, or Legs, takes away the Running, Cordee, Heat of Urine, Soreneſs, and Inflammation of the parts: or any old Gleets, tho' of many Years ſtanding. It perfectly cures without hindrance of Buſineſs, or Confinement one Hour; nay, if you have Nodes, umified Teſticles, Pockey Warts, Buboes, Shankers, Phymoſes, Paraphymoſes, Ulcers in the Mouth, Noſe, Throat, or Palate: Or if you are broke out in Scabs, and Blotches, from Head to Foot, in a ſhort Time you will be well, two or three being ſufficient when the Diſtemper is gentle, or freſh contracted; but if it has been long on the patient, or in the Blood, a few more is required for a Cure; there is but one in a Doſe, no bigger than a ſmall Pea, having neither Taſte, or Smell, and are ſold at ſo eaſy a price, as only two Shillings each. They are likewiſe put up in Boxes of half a Guinea and a Guinea price, being ſufficient in the worſt of caſes. Where may be had, ready to be delivered to any Meſſenger, the only Medicine in the World for all Seminal Weakneſſes, from Falls, Blows, Wrenches, Strains, hard Labours, Miſcarriages, Fluor Albus in Women, the Remains of Mercury unskillfully prepar'd, foul ſettling in the urine, old Gleets, Reliefs of the Venereal Diſeaſe; or Damage by Self-pollution, a Dripping of Matter, pain in the Back, or often Occaſion to make Water, Weakneſs of the Veſſels after any former Cure at 5 s. the Vial: It ought to be taken after every Cure, to ſtrengthen the Body after the phyſick. Note, Theſe Drops and Pills will be readily ſent by the poſt to any part of England, if you ſend your Money in a Letter by the Stage-coaches.

I likewiſe have Chimical Water that cures the Itch and all Itchy Breakings out.

I have an Electuary which cures Colds, Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, Aſthma's, Conſumptions, reſtores loſt Appetites, purifies the Blood. It is an infallible Remedy for the Gravel, and Stone, at One Shilling, Half Crown, Crown, and Half a Guinea the Gallipot, with Directions. I have a Powder for the Gripes in young Children, it gives immediate Eaſe, cauſes Reſt, and gives Strength; you may give it in the Month, price Six pence.

Attendance is given every Day, by the Author, a graduate phyſician, at his Houſe at the Blue-Ball in Hand-court, almoſt over-againſt Great Turn Stile Holbourn.

Advice GRATIS.

LONDON: Printed by J. HUGGONSON, near *Sergeants-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, and ſold by J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*; where Letters and Advertiſements are taken in; as alſo by Capt. GULLIVER, near the *Temple*; and at the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houſe in *Cornhill*.